# DWIGHT'S AMERICAN MAGAZINE,

AND

## FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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THE PALACE OF ST. JAMES.

This edifice, whose name is so intimately associated with the power and state of the kings of Great Britain, is not a royal residence, and has long been occupied only by subordinate personages. Its appearance is also in all respects such as to disappoint the traveller, to whom it is shown for the first time. It occupies a situation, conspicuous and commanding in front: but the size, and still more the style of architecture, detract from its historical interest. It is destitute alike of beauty, proportion and imposing magnitude; and it seems rather like an obstacle and a piece of deformity, than in any sense an embellishing feature among the fine objects in its vicinity.

The palace of St. James was built by Henry VIII., and derives its name from the hospital of St. James, which formerly occupied the same spot. It faces the beautiful park of the same name, stand at the extremity of it, and looking down immediately on the celebrated birdcage walk, so familiar to American readers through the writings of Addison and his classical companions in our libraries. Henry I. enclosed the park, and Charles II. formed an aviary near that part of it now known as the bird-cage walk, where the royal cages were hung, and whose shady paths, in the cool of the day or at early twilight, many of our travelled countrymen must recollect with pleasure. Charles himself is said to have spent much time in these grounds, amusing himself with his favorite dogs and ducks.

with his favorite dogs and ducks.

King James gave the palace to his son Henry, who died in it in 1612. It did not become a royal residence until after the fire at Whitehall. It was fitted up for the Princes Ann and George of Denmark; and after that time was the abode of successive sovereigns. In size and appearance it contrasts strongly with that extensive and splendid structure, Carlton Palace, which was erected for the royal residence by George IV. The following is an extract from Mr. Silliman's Journal, in which he describes a state ceremony,

which he witnessed at St. James' Palace, in 1806.

The King's Birthday, June 4th. his Majesty's birthday; and after dinner I followed them to St. James' palace, to see the parade on the occasion. The palace makes but an indifferent appearance: it is a plain brick building, of an irregular form in some parts, and where it is regular, it has only one story. This part extends a considerable distance, and gives it the appearance of a manufactory, or range of low warehouses. The palace was erected by Henry VIII. and is now used only for state purposes, as the royal family never reside in it. During their winter residence near town, (for they never live actually in London,) they reside in Buckingham House, which is known by the name of the Queen's Palace.

On this occasion St. James' street and all the streets leading to St. James' palace, were crowded with splendid equipages, cavalry, sedan-chairs, soldiers and thousands of common mortals. I had not taken any steps to obtain admission into the palace, and therefore saw nothing more than what everybody in the streets might see.

As the nobility came out of the palace to get into their coaches, I had an opportunity to see them in their court dresses.

On common occasions the nobility are not distinguished by their dress from other men: but, on the King's birthday, and other great days of state, their appearance is very splendid. Bag wigs, full sleeved and flowing coats, and long waistcoats superbly embroidered, large shoe-buckles, set with gems or imitations of them, and swords by their sides, were the principal peculiarities which I observed.

The ladies wore hoop petticoats; the hoop was not a circle, but a large oval. The petticoat was not suffered to flow in natural folds, but was distended by eliptical rings, like a scoop-net, and glittered all over with gems and spangles. But there was a serious difficulty attending the position of the hoop. The longest diameter was at right angles with the lady's path, and she must therefore necessarily require no small space to walk in; but, this space was not to be had, for, the gaping crowd, being wedged as close as they could stand, and pressing forward to gaze on the face of the nobility, would

open only a narrow lane for the courtiers. In this dilemma, ingenuity stood ready at the call of necessity, and the ladies, as they passed through the crowd, contrived to twist the whole machinery round, so as to bring the shortest diameter across the path. But, with all this aid from ingenuity, it was no small achievement to deposit one of the ladies safely in her coach; a soldier, with fixed bayonet, and two or three footmen went before to clear the way, and two or three footmen followed to close it; in some instances both lords and ladies were borne to their carriages, or even quite away, in sedan chairs.

It was amusing to hear the speeches of the mob, on the occasion; they seemed to consider it as a spectacle, exhibited for their diversion, and they made very free with the gentry as they passed. An officer apparently of rank in the army, when closing the door of his sedan chair, had the misfortune to shut it upon the top of his gallant feather, which drew the hat off from his head as he sat down; the women in the crowd raised a broad laugh, looking in at the windows, and grinning in his face, but, he had the good sense and good nature to laugh with them, while he adjusted his hat, and moved on in much good humour.

There was a great procesion of coaches, extending a mile or two, and there was much emulation among the coachmen who should be first. I saw a contest of this kind, which lasted a great part of the way down St. James' street. Two coaches were contending for the precedency, but they were abreast, and so completely wedged on all sides by the throng, that neither could gain the advantage, although every time the flood moved on a little, the coachman whipped and pushed the horses, which were spirited and ready to fly away with the carriages. At length the thing became so dangerous to the safety of those around, that the dragoons rode up, and with their broad swords, arranged the point of honour. The fellow who was ordered into the rear, submitted with a sullen air, while his competitor triumphed, and the mob raised a loud laugh.

Beside the private carriages, there was a showy procession of all the mail coaches in the city; the coachmen, guards, and servants were dressed in scarlet; the trappings were of the same color, and all were fantastically trimmed and decorated. This ceremony always takes place on the king's birth day, because the post-office department, with all its servants, is considered as an appendage of the crown.

The coaches of some of the nobility were extremely splendid; some of them were newly made, on purpose for the occasion, and were covered with spangles and gold, in the glittering style of toy-shop finery. The livery of the footmen was also gaudy and fantastical to the last degree. They were lace not only on the borders, but on all the seams of their garments, and their large cocked hats were surrounded with broad fringes of silver or gold. On such occasions as these, it is a point of great ambition to display the finest equipage, and the contending claims of the competitors are usually adjusted by a decision, which is made known in the next day's gazette. One great point of emulation is to excel all rivals in the number of footmen. Some of the coaches had two, three, and even four footmen, standing up, and holding on behind the carriage, not to mention occasionally a supernumerary one on the coachman's box. These footmen are frequently very handsome young men; personal beauty seems to be one important qualification for their stations. London contains a prodigious number of them; I have heard it asserted that there are twenty thousand.

I did not see the royal equipage. It was on the other side of the palace, and it was impossible to get to it through the crowd. Indeed as it was, I felt myself happy to escape without injury, for such was the tumult, and the pushing and striving, that there was no small danger of being hurt. I never was so sensible of the dreadful pressure of a city crowd; the streets terminating at the palace all poured their thousands to one centre, and it was my fortune to find a place just at this point.

Perceiving that the pressure was fast becoming greater than was either pleasant or safe, I endeavored to withdraw, but in vain; I was precisely in the situation in which the mechanical philosophers inform us that a body will remain at rest, that is, I was equally pressed on all sides, and remained fast enclosed in this great mass of human bodies, till the stationary tide of flood began to ebb,

when I was borne along with the general current, and escaped.

We were exposed to some danger from the horseguards, which were stationed in St. James' street, to keep the passage open for the coaches; for, while we were urged forward, by the accumulating crowd in our rear, we were repressed by the cavalry in front, who, when we had pushed on too far, rode in among us, with drawn swords, and it was our concern, to see that our plebian feet were not crushed.

This evening the windows of his majesty's tradesmen are brilliantly illuminated with lamps of various hues, so arranged as to represent crowns and other appropriate figures. The tradesmen who have the honor of his majesty's patronage, or who at least boast of it on their sign-boards, are so numerous, that the streets look very gay on the occasion.

Hyde Park is a fine place for reviews. It contains between three and four hundred acres of ground, and it formerly occupied about six hundred, before Kensington Gardens were taken off from it. The parks which lie at the west end of London are delightful retreats from the noise and confined air of the city. Altogether I imagine they must occupy eight hundred or one thousand acres of ground, which is diversified with fine rows of trees ;-single trees here and there-gravelled walks—lakes—canals—palaces on their confines, and frequently an innumerable multitude of carriages and people. -Silliman's Journal.

#### Africa.

Mr. Duncan, an African traveller, presented a paper at a late meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, of London, containing an account of a recent journey into the interior of Africa, 460 miles, where no European had ever been. He was kindly treated by the king of Dehomey, who promoted his views. Among other things, Mr. Duncan gives novel details of this king's military establishment. His body-guard consists of upwards of 6000 women, armed with muskers, short sabres and clubs. This guard is also officered by women, and the officers are selected principally on account of their height and bodily dimensions, corpulency being absolutely essential; so that, in fact, they are all persons of considerable

#### Changes in Rome.

When we laid before our readers, in some of the preceding numbers of this magazine, some of the evidences of superstition among the Italians, and of the oppression under which they have long suffered, we did not expect to see, so soon, the Pope confirming our views as right, and coming out as a reformer, nay as the head-reformer, of many of the evils we exposed and deplored. But such is now the fact, and the evidence of it has just been laid before our eyes in a new, and very gratifying form. We have seen a file of one of the new newspapers recently commenced, in the city of Rome, under the present liberal censorship of the press. It is entitled 'Il Contemporaneo,' (the Contemporary;) and is not only of double the size of the old 'Diario,' and filled with original matter, but it openly advocates the immediate adoption of many improvements, as means necessary to civilization, and claims the present Pope as their grand advocate and patron.

Several long articles, on different subjects of present and practical import, in one of the numbers now lying before us, are signed by men of superior and known ability, who were exiled by the late Pope for liberal opinions, and are not only restored to their country by his successor, but are treated with confidence, as their appearance in this manner most unquestionably proves. The celebrated Gioberti is one of these writers. We have spoken of him before, and mentioned that he has been for several years recommending to the papacy the assumption of the very position which Pius IX. has taken, and the certain destructive results of which, to their favorite system of Rome they are both too blind to anticipate, although they have doubtless read a thousand times the old adage:

"Quem Deus vult perdere prius de-

mentat."

It is very remarkable, and worthy of being remembered and meditated upon: that the principal of those improvements, those modern steps in the advancement of society, which are now proclaimed, in Rome itself, as necessary to and inseparable from civilization, are of Protestant invention, and have been in use in Protestant countries for years, with the most beneficial effects; and at the same time, some of them have been most bitterly opposed and condemned by the Popes,

Jesuits and Romish ecclesiastics gene-

rally.

"Being immutable friends," says the the editor, of that "temperate progress" which we have begun, under the auspices of this new and admirable order of things which was born at the accession of the august Pontiff, we shall proceed to open the way \* \* \* of those civil reformations, which, according to the acute foresight of Gioberti, are now approved by the prudence and reason of the State, and conformed to the wise wishes of the

soundest part of the nation."

But, what seems, if possible, still more surprising, the Pope's newspaper now before us contains a long communication from a conspicuous writer, (Reali,) advocating the reformation of Convents! What some of our readers have spoken of as too severe, in some of our remarks on convents, we wish them to understand, is now justified as well as confirmed by this authority, which, in the opinions of some, will be decisive. Yes, it is no longer a Protestant misrepresentation, nor even a mistake, to say, that Romish convents are "behind the age," that they have ceased to be appropriate to the times, to promote the good of society, and are indeed obstacles in the way of that advance in civilization, which is now held as the grand and only object worthy of attention. This, truly, is a great and astonishing change! How like a thunder-clap will it roll and reverberate through the old, dark, and cob-webbed halls and cells, which have been so long represented as the abodes of learning and holiness! How it will jar the foundations of the new institutions of Rome in these United States! What will Bishops Hughes, Kenrick and their brethren say in reply? How will the monasteries, nunneries and Romish seminaries stand such a battery as this? The Holy Father himself reiterates the solemn declaration of our best and wisest American patriots, and puts his seal to their sentence.

'Down with the convents; turn out the friars, black, white and grey; disband these solemn pretenders, the sisters of charity, of mercy, of the sacred heart. They have long been trusted with the care of the young, and proclaimed to be the best nurseries for the rising generation; but, all praise of them is misrepresentation; and, however cheap or fashionable, however romantic or foreign, the

education they confer, it is not worth having, it is worse than nothing. If you can find an infant-school or a sunday-school, send your children to it, by all means; if you have not those institutions in your neighborhood, build them at once. These are appropriate to the times, wisely adapted to the benefit of society, founded and conducted on true principles—so say I, the Pope of Rome!

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This is the purport of the language we now read in the Roman newspapers; and we can hardly express the singular impressions which it produces on our minds. Various suggestions press upon us. One of these is the force of truth. How strong must be the evidence furnished by the results of these Protestant institutions, now so numerous and active among us, to have overcome some of the leading principles of papacy! The infallibility, of former popes, what has become of it? Pius IX. advocates and does what Pius VIII. and Gregory XVI. condemned and anathematized.

## Empire of Japan.

It is very remarkable, that an empire, with a population of 25,000,000, should have, comparatively, no intercourse with any other nation in the world. But this is the condition of Japan. Nangasaki is the only port in the empire, where foreign vessels are permitted to enter; and Chinese have the exclusive privilege of trading in this port, excepting the Dutch merchants of Batavia, who are permitted to send in one ship annually. The vessels of the empire are confined to a coasting business.

The sciences, it appears, have long been cultivated in the country; paper having been manufactured from the bark of the mulberry tree, and used in the seventh century; and the art of printing, from wooden blocks, having been employed in the publication of the sacred books of Budha, near two hundred years before printing was introduced in Europe. It has been anticipated that Japan would follow the example of China, and negotiate terms of commerce with other nations, inasmuch as the religion of the two countries is somewhat similar: Confucius, who gave the great principles of law and religion to China, five hundred years before the Christian era, being held in deep veneration also, by many in Japan. But the jealousy of the government, consequent upon the intrigues of the Jesuitical missionaries, sent there by Rome, something more than two hundred years ago, and who were banished from the country in 1615, still remains.

Commodore Biddle, who had been sent to Japan by our government, for the purpose of forming a treaty of national commerce, in a recent report made to Mr. Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy, gives us the following reply, which he received from the Emperor of Japan, after making the proposition, in behalf of our government, to form a treaty. The line from the Emperor was sent on board the ship of the Commodore, he not having been permitted to go on shore.

"According to the Japanese laws, the Japanese may not trade, except with the Dutch and Chinese. It will not be allowed that America make a treaty with Japan, or trade with her, as the same is not allowed with any nation.—Concerning strange lands, all things are fixed at Nangasaki, but not here in the bay; therefore, you must depart as quick as possible, and not come any more to Japan."

But as missionaries are now lining the shores of China, just across a sound or narrow sea from Japan, who we trust will be free from the intrigues of Jesuitism, the probability is, that their influence will be so salutary, that this law-bound empire will soon throw open her ports to Protestant countries, and that yet, even Japan, where not a solitary christian is permitted to live, will be a theatre of glorious achievments under the banner of the cross. Let Christians pray that the time may come quickly; and He, who has said, "this gospel shall be preached in all the world," will yet adopt these heathen as a portion of his inheritance.—Sel.

Longevity.—Of the 52 reigning sovereigns of Europe, there are two who have reached the age of seventy years—the King of Hanover who is the oldest of them all, since the death of the late Pope, and the King of the French. Of the others 13 are between 60 and 70 years, 14 between 50 and 60, 11 between 40 and 50, 2 between 20 and 30, and 2 have not reached their 20th year, the Queen of Spain who is but 16 years and three months, and the Prince of Waldeck who is under 16.—Sel.

## Buddhist's Plan of the Universe.

Concluded from page 554.

The person of A-su-rin-t'a-ra-hu is exceedingly large. His figure is 4,800 yots in height. From finger to finger of the outstretched arms it is 12 yots. The thickness of his arms is 600 yots. The height of his head is 900 yous. His forehead is 300 yots. The space between his eyebrows is 50 yots. His nose is 300 yots. His mouth in depth and width is 300 yots. The width of his hands and feet is 300 yots. A joint of his finger is 50 yots. When A-su-rin-t'a-ra-hu sees the splendour of the moon and the sun shining forth, hatred is generated. He goes to the paths of the moon and sun and opens wide his mouth and stands therein, until the moon and sun come in sight, when it is with them as if they had fallen down 300 yots into the great hell. And the whole company of Te-wa-das struck with terror, set up a universal shout together.

Again; it is said that A-su-rin-t'a-rahu sometimes obscures the moon and sun with his hand; sometimes he puts them under his chin; sometimes he covers them over with, and hugs them under his tongue; sometimes he puts them in his arm-pits, although he cannot prevent their revolutions; sometimes he puts them away in one side of his mouth, with the intention of killing them; but they do mischief to his head, and as he has to yield to their superior strength, for that reason, he must needs journey with

These different tricks, said to be played off upon the sun and moon, are the Buddhists' way of accounting for their eclipses.

them.

At the base of Mount Me-ru-rat and at each of the four points of the compass, there is situated a continent, or, if you please, a great island, which will be distinguished by the first four letters of the alphabet.

A. "This," in the words of my author, " is the Bu-p'a-mi-t'e ha continent. Its circumference is 7,000 yots; its colour, white, and pertaining to it are 500 small tributary islands. It is nourished from the Kam-ma-p'ruk sa tree." This continent is in the East.

B. "This is the A-mr-ra-ko-ya-ni contient. Its circumference is 8,000 yots; its colour orange, and pertaining to it are 500 small tributary islands. It is nour-

ished from the Kam-ma-p'ruk-sa tree. The faces of the inhabitants, like this, are semi-spherical." This continent is in the West.

C. "This is the Ch'om-p'u continent. Its circumference is 10,000 yots—its colour green. It embraces sixteen great countries, and pertaining to it are 500 small tributary islands. It embraces the Him-ma-p'an-ta wilderness of 3,000 yots, also 4,000 yots of water and 300 yots of habitable land—making a country of 84,-000 yots. This country has the Wa tree for its sign." Buddhists hold that the the whole race of man, of which we know anything, lives in this continent; that the other three are peopled by beings, of whom nothing is known except what their sacred books reveal—that it is impossible to have intercourse with either of the other three by any physical means, and that the faces of the inhabitants of each are of the same shape with the continent which they inhabit, and, therefore, the faces of this one are oval, like an This continent is in the South.

D. "This is the U-da-ra-ka-ro continent. Its circumference is 9,000 yots; its colour, yellow. It is nourished from the Kam-ma-p'ruh-sa tree. It has pertaining to it 500 small tributary islands. There is a bird here which takes corpses and throws them away," i. e. outside of the continent, and hence funerals or burnings are unnecessary, and hence the distinguishing characteristic of it is cleanli-

E. "Within this is the plan of the circumferences of the seven peaks."

F. The space between each two of the four continents is "a wilderness of 100 yots, where the K'rut'-t'i dwells." fabulous bird is so huge as to move through the air at the rate of a yot, or nearly 10 miles, with a single stroke of his wings.

Above Mount Me-ru-rat there exists an open firmanent of 42,000 yots, and then commences the Buddhist's heaven, which is composed of sixteen successive stories, inhabited by beings called Te-wada-an expression embracing all those who, while on earth, led a holy life (in their sense of holy,) and peformed great and many deeds of merit.-Rev. W. P.

The unfeeling eye is never moistened by a tear.

#### Lost Classics Recovered.

Cardinal Angelo Mai of Rome, has long been celebrated for his successful researches after lost works. He discovered, some years ago, while examining an old parchment, the remains of former writing, which had been partly washed out, to prepare the sheet for that which it then bore. Considering that the skin was durable and somewhat costly, he came to the reasonable conclusion, that some old manuscripts might probably be found, retaining traces of still older and more valuable ones. Different motives might have led writers, a few hundred years ago, to obliterate writings around them, to obtain materials on which to record something deemed more impor-

The ingenious man was soon rewarded by the discovery of several classical works, long lost to the world, with one of which some of our readers must be familiar: "Cicero on the Republic." The parchments which contain two successive writings; he has named "Palmpsests;" and we hope hereafter to give a fac-simile of a few lines, for the gratification of our readers.

A very large number of ancient books have been restored to light, either in whole or in part, by the long and careful researches of Mai; and he is now engaged in publishing "Lo Spicilegio-Romano," an elegant book in the press of the Propaganda, comprising some of the most valuable rescued works!! Cicero de Republicius; Letters and other writings of Frontona and his disciple Marcus Aurelius the Emperor, with several letters of Lucius Verus, Antoninus Pius and Appian; 3d. New orations (not entire) of Simmacos, the three first of which are in praise of Valentinian and Gratian, and may be ranked with Augustan literature; 4. Several chapters on the cultivation of the Gardens of Gargilius Martialis, who flourished under the emperor Alexander The loss of this last work has Severus. long been lamented by the learned. The style of publication is elegant; several portraits and fac-similes of palmpsests accompany the text.

The value of three things is justly appreciated by three classes of persons: the value of youth by the old, the value of health by the diseased, the value of riches by the needy.—Sel.

#### Africa.

Intelligence of interest has been received from Western Africa, by the arrival of Rev. Mr. Wilson, the Missionary who so nobly maintained his station at the Gaboon river, during the late invasion of the French. Mr. W. has returned, partly in accordance with a resolution of the Board, allowing Missionaries from that region to return once in four years, on account of the climate, and partly, that he may visit the Colleges and Seminaries of the United States, to spread out the wants of that country and the encouragements to labor there.

During the five years Mr. Wilson has been in Africa, he has made extensive explorations into the country, and, he says, the tribes on the Western coast are fast disappearing before the ravages of intemperance; and Christians furnish the means! Cargo after cargo of New England Rum, from Puritan Boston, is landed on that ill-fated coast, kindling the flames of war, and spreading disease, misery, and death, wherever it goes.

The results of the Mission at the Gaboon, are all that could be expected, considering the disturbed state of the country consequent upon the late French invasion. Conversions have not been numerous, but the social reformation of the people is very great. They have become orderly and industrious; their language, the Pongwee, has been reduced to writing, and a Hymn-book and portions of the Bible translated into it and printed, and school books established. The printer, for the Mission, is a native boy 14 years of age.

Mr. Wilson found one tribe, of about 25,000, living in villages on the beach, in a section bordering on the Gaboon, whose king is very desirous of securing a Missionary to live among his people, and promises him protection.

Mr. W. hopes to arouse attention to this long-neglected but interesting land. Interesting on account of its sufferings and its wrongs, but especially interesting to the scholar as having furnished some of the most distinguished scholars of antiquity, and whose councils, for ages, dictated to the whole civilized world in matters of Theology. The change and the desolation that have come over her, he thinks, if duly considered, will awaken many a heart to pity and many a youth to consecrate himself to the noble cause.



SUNDAY-SCHOOL UMON.

The simple little stamp from which this is copied, would afford us an abundant source of reflections, if we had space and time to pursue them. We can assure our readers that, in an able hand, the various points of view in which the subject might be placed, would be found full of interesting facts and gratifying reflections. Were we able to do it justice, we should feel secure of the attention of the reader, and of contributing something to that high estimation which the Sabbath-school system richly deserves.

A Sabbath, or Sunday-school, in the proper and general acceptation of the term, is a gratuitous school, in which persons of any age are taught the principles of the Christian religion on the Loid's Day. One general system of organization prevails, similar in outline and differing in details only in unessential

particulars,

Much has been said of the advantages of free-masonry and other extensive fraternities, whose good influences have sometimes been as much exaggerated, as their evil ones have been underrated. Whoever has an intimate acquaintance with the nature and effects of the Sabbath-school system in our country, must admire it, as one of the most extensive and benign institutions ever in existence, and one of those by which the future good of our nation, and of mankind, are likely to be most promoted in future times.

In the first place, the gratuitous nature of operation is of paramount importance. Common-schools, among their numerous and great advantages, do not possess the advantages of this feature. Every pupil of the Sabbath-school feels that every word of instruction and advice he receives is unpaid; every office of love and kindness performed for him is dictated by no love of pecuniary reward. In many instances the time and labor devoted by the teacher cost serious sacrifices of convenience or comfort; and not a few of the millions of contributions of money,

books and clothes, annually made by them, for the personal benefit of their pupils, are seen and known to be made only through real self-denial. The monk and the nun, with all the eulogiums bestowed upon them by the ignorant and inconsiderate, have homes, food and clothing secured to them, and are never left to the cares and labors of a precarious self-support. Many of our Sabbath School teachers, on the contrary, perhaps the greater number of them, are occupied with toil and care through the week, and some of them have scarcely where to lay their heads. And to tea-chers of these classes, to a great extent, is due the success, as well as the number of our Sabbath Schools. They know, by daily experience, the truth and value of many of the leading doctrines which they teach; and they well know how to sympathise with and to guide ignorance and poverty greater than their own.

Both to teacher and to pupil the gratuitous character of the Sabbath School is of marked benefit. The former is trained to practical and systematic beneficence; and at the same time in a regular course of intellectual and moral improvement, on the best of all foundations, and in some of the best possible methods. The latter is subjected to a course, equally appropriate to the young, and is taught, by precept and example, according to a well devised plan of lessons, by an instructor who renders every step in his progress intelligible, interesting and of present use, by connecting the doctrines of the Bible with the circumstances and duties of his own proper sphere, however simple or humble it may be.

It is with reflections like these that the little seal above given, with its brief logend, strikes our eyes. We have but begun to record a few of the first thoughts, which the sight of it awakened in our mind. We intend to recur to the subject hereafter; and will now only add, that whoever reflects upon the condition or prospects of these United States, without realizing that Sabbath Schools are one of the most powerful causes in operation, is liable to great misapprehensions.

Heaven has granted thee two ears, and only one tongue: Remember to listen to two things, but be not the first to propose one.—Sel.



THE CARE OF SHEEP.

Our print which represents an interesting scene in English pastoral life, we have chosen, to accompany some additional remarks and facts, which we have prepared for our readers, on an important branch of business, connected with our agriculture and manufactures. harmless and beautiful animal, whose pleasing habits and valuable returns to the farmer render it on several accounts worthy of his care, has rendered important aid to man, by contributing to the civilization of society, in different ages and countries. The gentle treatment it requires, together with the example of its pacific disposition and innocent gambols, naturally exert an influence on his keepers; and shepherds have generally been distinguished by a corresponding softness of manners and kindness of disposition.

Our print represents one of the many interesting scenes to which pastoral life gives occasion. The favorite lamb of a poor widow, having fallen into a stream, was observed by a gay youth, who was prancing by in rich attire. Throwing himself from his horse, he sprang to the rescue of the helpless little animal, and restored it to the shepherdess. The enjoyments of such a simple state of society, as we have before remarked, have been rendered doubly a tractive to our fancy by the praises of some of the greatest poets of ancient and modern times. (See vol. ii. p. 493, 680, vol. iii. p. 281.) But as our object is not to dilate upon the pleasing features of pastoral life; we proceed to the practical remarks which lie before us, we copy from the report made of the remarks of Mr. Fleischman before the Farmer's Club, a short time since.

Charles L. Fleischmann exhibited eighteen specimens of wool, collected by him during his agricultural tour through Europe, in 1845 and 1846, for the United States Patent Office. The specimens were many of remarkable fineness, collected mostly from the flocks of Germany. Six of the samples were from the most celebrated flocks of Prussian Silesia, where the finest and best merine wool in all Europe is grown; and one of the specimens is from a ram that was sold for \$4000. The first specimen was from the side of a ewe of Prince Lichnowsky's stock-breed at Kuchelma—the most celebrated flock in Europe, for the last forty years, for its thorough blood. His various flocks of Merinoes, in Prussian Silesia, amounts to 8000 sheep, from which he sells yearly, on an average, 47,000 reichsthalers (\$27,00) worth of breeding bucks and ewes. It is not rare that he gets from 2500 to 3000 reichsthalers (\$1600 to \$2000) for a single buck. The gems of his flocks cannot be obtained for

Mr. Fleischmann said that there were many erroneous notions in this country in regard to the fineness of wool, and in Europe they had different views of what constituted fineness. In Silesia is the finest wool in Europe. Saxony does not produce the finest wool. Silesia has obtained the golden fleece of Spain. This

superiority has been obtained by forty years of care and attention. It was their object to furnish such a wool as the manufacturer desires. The wool of the merino sheep of Silesia produces wool equally fine in all parts from the neck to the extremities. This was not so in other parts of Germany. Great care is ta-ken in raising sheep. They are not exposed to the rain, but are taken up and put into stables when it rains. The rain mashes the dust into the wool and rots it. Great care is taken in the selection of the rams and ewes for breeding. There are persons who make it their particular business to make the selection and the rams and ewes are all numbered and registered. The lambs are all in like manner numbered and registered. The most perfect only are kept.

The feeding there is different from ours. There the business is made a sci-The whole economy of farming there, is studied in schools as a science, and is carried to great perfection. The sheep are well and regularly fed. They have a mode of feeding for each month. In January, the breeding flock is fed in the following manner: in the morning, one pound of 'sain foin' (good hay) is given to each sheep; they are watered at nine o'clock; at ten, half-pound of hay, second quality; 2 o'clock ditto; at 3 watered, and in the evening one pound mixed hay. They are kept at nearly a uniform temperature-60 deg. of Fahrenheit and below. If the temperature be kept too high, the lambs will die. In February the highest feed: in the morning, one pound oats and vetches mixed; at ten, half pound of hay, second quality; 1, half-pound 'sain foin;' at 3, water; at 4, six sheaves oats half-thrashed; and in the evening, twenty pounds winter straw for picking, to one hundred head of sheep. In March the regimen is the same, with the exception of watering at four instead of three o'clock. In April, first, 1 pound of 'sain foin;' at 8, water and straw again; at 11, half-pound first quality hay; at 2, half-pound ditto; at 4, water; at 6, five sheaves of oats half-thrashed, and twenty pounds summer straw, per one hundred head of sheep. For lambs, half-pound of hay, first quality; at 8, water in the stall; at 9, to each one hundred, six half measures of oats, at 11, half-pound of lucerne (a grass resembling clover;) at 2, one pound, ditto; at 4, water; at half past 4, to each hundred head, six measures of oats; at half past 5, half-pound of oats and vetches mixed. In May, the pasture season commences. At the hot hour of noon, they are led into the stalls—and are carefully sheltered from the sun, and in wet weather, cut chaff is given, with lucerne.

In November the stall-feeding commences, as has been described. The climate is not as hot in summer in Siberia as here. The Arch-Duke of Austria, viceroy of Hungary, had one of the finest flocks of Merino sheep in Europe. His shepherds or superintendents are all educated at the agricultural schools, and conduct everything in the most perfect and scientific manner. The wool of his sheep is not the first but of the middling fine quality. He has obtained some of the finest results of breeding—results not before obtained.

Saxony formerly had the higest reputation, and a great call had been made on Saxony for sheep for breeding, but she had sold her worst sheep and kept the best for herself. In the establishment of Hungary the wool in 1838 sold at 75 cts. per pound. The wool is of unusual thickness. Great regard is had to the purity of the race. The perfect heads are kept for breeding. Tables are kept in which the father and mother are registered, with specimens of their wool, and their offspring are also registered.

Some of the lands in Hungary resemble the prairies of the West, but they are two low. In the low lands the loss of lambs is 20 per cent, but in the higher it is but 2 per cent on this estate of the viceroy. The ewes with lambs are placed by themselves in the nurseries; the lambs born within three days of each other, classed in separate apartments, and are carefully watched. At the end of 12 or 14 days the lambs are separated twice a day from the ewes, and are fed on clover and hay to accustom them to their future fare. This saves the ewes. At the end of four weeks they are allowed to be but a short time with the ewes.

The fine wool of Germany is sold in England, and Germany obtains a coarser kind from Hungary. Germany needs all her own wool. In Europe they say America cannot injure them because they raise finer wool. Mr. Fleischman said that the best wool adapted to this country was the middling quality. The best

breed for this climate would be the offspring of the Leicester breed and the Merino. The length of the wood would be about 2 inches. The excellence of wool, he said, consisted in a great degree in the evenness and regularity of the curves of the fibre. If the curve be uneven the manufacturers cannot work it up so well. The merino wool from the Western prairies, he said, looked sickly.

In Germany, the shepherds or super-intendents of flocks were brought up in agricultural schools. This was the case with all employed, from the highest to the lowest. He had himself been four years in an agricultural school, and had had for eight years charge of an agricultural district. Agriculture in these schools is taught in great perfection. The monarchs were the first to establish the schools, while the republicans in this country had been behind. In the primary schools in Germany, the pupils read and write of agriculture, and at their play cultivate vegetables. At the age of 12 or 14 the best boys are sent to the agricultural school, and the graduates finish their education in the agricultural colleges. In the agricultural schools they do not teach science, but practice: not a part, but the whole of the practice-every part of the economy of a farm-so that they can put every part of the machinery together. The study is conducted with a view to the highest and most lasting profit, so that when the father dies he will leave his farm in the best condition to his son. In the examinations the pupils are not asked questions concerning ammonia or oxygen, but they are taken into the field, the soil is dug up, and they are asked what is the quality of the soil and subsoil, and what is the tillage required for the greatest and most lasting profit. They are examined in regard to the particulars of the household or economy of the farm
—what they would do with a particular farm of 300 acres, for example-what would be the best rotation of crops for that individual farm-how it should be manured-how many oxen and horses would be required, and how many hands to work it. Mr. Fleischmann said he wished the people of this country could witness these schools and appreciate their importance. If Congress would appropriate but \$100,000 for practical lectures for six months, it would produce great good-it would impart a good deal of practical information, and awaken a love of the science of agriculture.

The Chairman remarked that the American Institute was about to establish an Agricultural College, and would be gratified in receiving the counsel of Mr. Fleischmann, who was invited to accompany the committee to view the selection about to be made for the site of the contemplated school, and to give his opinion of its eligibility. The Chairman complimented him in the highest manner for the very valuable remarks made by him, and tendered to him the thanks of the club.

Mr. Hall declared in his remarks, that wool would become one of the great staples of this country, and that the care and attention given to sheep in Germany was the cause of the superiority of their wool. He also gave an account of his sending to this country from Spain, in 1809, the merino sheep, in answer to a request in a letter of Mr. Jefferson. He said there were about 20,000,000 sheep in the United States, and but few unmixed flocks. He hoped the remarks of Mr. Fleischmann would be widely circulated and followed. The contemplated Agricultural College was all important, and if the monied men would not take hold of it, let an appeal be made to farmers, the bone and sinew of the land.

The Europeans now think that American Wool can never attain a sufficient degree of fineness to compete successfully with theirs. But we have enterprise enough, and all that is needed is to ascertain the very best breed of Sheep and in a short time we can produce wool of fully as good quality as any of the European varieties.

PLAIN CLOTHES THE BEST DISTINCTION.—
Spain is the country for rank and promotion. Nobles and generals are there as cheap as stock fish. It surpasses the universality of decorations amongst Russian officers, which so excited the astonishment of Prince Talleyrand, who, seeing the English Ambassador enter the room in a plain blue coat, at a Russian party, amidst the galaxy of stars with which he was surrounded, exclaimed, "Here's the most distinguished gentleman of them all!" A man to acquire distinction in the streets of Madrid, must either go on foot, or appear without a riband at his button hole.

### Curious Spring.

There is a great natural curiosity in Delaware county, Ohio. The manner of discovery is thus related: Sometime about the year 1818, two men, by the names of Davis and Richards, salt boilers by profession, commenced boring for salt water in the bed of the Scioto river, near the place mentioned. After having bored about twenty feet through a solid rock, they came upon a stream of white sulphur water, of the strongest kind. The augur with which they were boring, suddenly sunk something like two feet, which is probably the depth of the stream; but such was the pressure of the water, that the augur was forced up again, and large weights had to be attached to it in order to keep it to its place, and enable them to bore further. They continued to bore on, however, until they got about 400 feet below the sulphur stream, when they struck upon salt water. The size of the augur was about two and a half inches in diameter. When they took it out, the jet of the sulphur water rose up to the height of twenty feet above the surface of the river.

In order to obtain access to the salt water beneath, they procured a strong copper pipe, and attempted to force it down to the place where it was to be found. But whenever it reached the sulphur stream, such was its force and pressure, that the pipe was completely flattened, so as entirely to prevent the passage of water through it. All subsequent attempts to insert a pipe proved abortive, and after prosecuting the work at intervals for several years, the project was entirely abandoned. After enlarging the orifice made by the augur, at the top, a wooden stock, twenty feet in height was inserted—yet even at the top of this, such was the force of the stream, that it required the strength of two or three men to put a plug in it. From this stock, a pipe conveys the water to the springhouse, on one of the bluff banks of the river. The stream has been running for twenty-six years, yet its strength and force are unabated. Those who have recently examined it, say that it is capable of throwing up a stream ten inches in diameter, from eighty to ninety feet high; and that water can be thus obtained to turn a large mill.—SEL.

Choose always the way that seems

best, how rough soever it may be. Custom will render it easy and agreeable.

[Pythagoras.

#### Peruvian Paradise.

The favorite residence of the Incas was at Yucay, about four leagues distance from the capital. In this delicious valley, locked up within the friendly arms of the Sierra, which sheltered it from the rude breezes of the east, and refreshed by gushing fountains and streams of running water, they built the most beautiful of their palaces. Here, when wearied with the dust and toil of the city, they loved to retreat and solace themselves with society of their favorite amusements, wandering amidst groves and airy gardens that shed around their soft intoxicating colors, and lulled the senses to Here, too, they voluptuous repose. loved to indulge in the luxury of their baths, replenished by streams of crystal water which were conducted through subterraneous silver channels into basins of gold. The spacious gardens were stocked with numerous varieties of plants and flowers, that grew without effort in this temperate region of the tropics; while parterres of more extraordinary kind were planted by their side, glowing with the various forms of vegetable life skilfully imitated in gold and silver .-Among them the Indian corn, the most beautiful of American grains, is particu-larly commemorated; and the curious workmanship is noticed with which the golden ear was half disclosed amidst the broad leaves of silver, and the light tassel of the same material that floated gracefully from its top. If this dazzling picture staggers the faith of the reader, he may recollect that the Peruvian mountains teemed with gold, that the natives understood the art of working the mines to a considerable extent, that none of the ore, as we shall see hereafter, was converted into coin, and that the whole of it passed into the hands of the sovereign, for his own exclusive benefit, whether for purposes of utility or ornament. Certain it is that no fact is better attested by the conquerors themselves, who had ample means of information and no motive for mis-statement. The Italian poets, in their gorgeous pictures of the gardens of Alcina and Morgana, came nearer to the truth than they imagined .- Prescott's Conquest of Peru.

#### Katahden Iron Works.

"Immediately on my arrival here last evening about 7 o'clock, I presented my letter of introduction to J. L. Hayes, Esq., the gentlemanly agent, who on learning that I must necessarily leave in the morning's stage, conducted m2 directly to the ore bed on the side of hill, half a mile distant from the Hotel

These works are situated in Township No. 6, 9th range, and are owned by a Corporation consisting principally of David Pingree, Esq. of Salem, Mass, and Messrs. Alexander and Charles Ladd and John L. Hayes of Portsmouth, N. H. The present company succeeded about two years since Edward Smith of Bangor, who first broke into the forest at this place, and commenced operations on a small scale.

The cre is of the kind called "vegetable" or "bog ore," and is formed by deposite which are left on the sides of the bills by the water flowing from the crevices of the slate rock, of which it is composed, intermixed with iron pyrites. The extent of surface is known to be great and the thickness from six inches to 6 feet, forming a crust over the original soil.—This is easily removed by the pick-axe and shovel, and is thrown into large heaps intermixed with charcoal and wood, which when ignited give it a thorough "roasting," the process occupying three days; it is then fit for the furnace, by which it is converted into pigs for the market.

The iron ore as it is dug from the surface of the ground on the side of the hill, is made up to a considerable extent of roots, leaves, branches of trees and such substances as might be expected to be found on the surface of the ground in a forest; the iron which flows among these, displaces the wood itself, but leaves the form precisely as it was in the original state. For example, I brought with me bracches of birch, and the thick bark of the white pine, exhibiting the same appearance that they wore originally, yet the material was iron, affording fifty per cent of pure metal, and no wood about

The soil and the face of the country in this section appear favorable for agriculture, and I doubt not the time is not remote when well cultivated farms will be seen here. At present it is the policy of the proprietors of these works, to exclude

settlers, with the view of keeping the and to re-produce fuel as fast as it is exausted for the supply of the establishment. The manufacture of bar iron will be commenced soon.

The furnace is on a branch of Pleasant river, about half a mile from the deposit of ore, and affording a good water power for the various purposes required by such an establishment. About six tons of pigs are turned out daily, and the amount may be increased to an indefinite extent. The Corporation being in possession of a whole township of forest, charcoal is furnished in desirable quantities at \$4 per hundred bushels, which is now performed on contract by Mr. Moses Greenleaf, the son of the map maker of the State, to whom I have alluded before. About 1500 bushels of coal are used daily, which are burnt in kilns of bricks made in half globular form, in which about 350 bushels are made at a time, occupying from 3 1-2 to 4 days.

The furnace itself is on an extensive scale, and with all the buildings and fixtures about the establishment is constructed in the most thorough and durable manner.

A large Hotel has been provided by the proprietors, capable of lodging 60 to 80 persons; besides teams frequently stop here over night, it being on one of the grand routes from Bangor to the timber region. This hotel is very well kept by Messrs. Perry and Morrell, formerly of Bangor.

This is the first attempt that I am aware of for making iron from theore in Maine, but I understand that there are other and greater deposits of iron in several secrions of the State, and the time is not distant when Maine will not only make her own iron, but will be able to export large quentities.

It is confidently expected that navigation for boats by the way of the Penobscot and the Piscataquis will be brought here within a brief period, which will enable the proprietors of this establishment to get their iron to tide water at a much reduced rate—the mode at present is by teams, and the cost is \$6 per ton.—Exp.

Set bounds to your zeal by discretion, to error by truth, to passion by reason, to division by charity

Either say nothing of the absent, or speak like a friend.—SEL

#### SCIENTIFIC.

Exhibition of the Fine Arts in London, this year.

The first association which opened its doors on the 1st of April, was 'the Society of British Artists.' The number of pictures is somewhat upwards of 700, and the names of the principal artists are as follows: J. Wilson, T. Clater, W. Salter, Jr., W. Allen, J. B. Pyne, J. J. Hill, A. J. Woolmer, T. F. Herring, H. J. Boddington, J. Holland, F. Y. Hurlstone, C. Baxter, E. Hassel, H. Anthony, A. Clint, W. L. Winders, W. Kidd, T. F. Dicksee, E. Latilia, J. Tennant, E. J. Cobbett, G. Cole, C. Jos. H. Lancaster, T. Clayton, E. W. Hopely, W. Parrott, J. D. Smith, R. Watson, R. J. Hamerton, G. H. Hicks. Very few of the above artists are such as the critics of Boston or New York would call great; not one of them can produce a portrait equal to Page, nor a figure-piece comparable to Mount.

The exhibition of the 'New Society of Painters in Water Colors' was opened to the public on the 18th of April. The number of works is 325, and in point of merit do not compare favorably with the display of last year. The gentlemen who lately became so suddenly notorious in the watery department of the art, seem to have retired from the field and left it crowded with imitations. Oil pictures, after all are about the only ones that af-

ford one solid satisfaction.

The opening of the Royal Academy, which has just taken place, is considered the greatest event in the annual history of the fine arts in this city, and the present display is thought to be the best which has occurred for many years. The entire number of works exhibited amount to 1400, of which one-third are portraits. Mr. Leslie, the American, exhibited two subjects from the Scriptures, "Martha and Mary" and "The Pharisee and the Publican." This gentlemrn we believe, has never before publicly exhibited compositions of this class. Mr. Webster had a picture of the "Village Choir" full of broad as well as delicate humour. The subject is taken from the 'Sketch Book,' and represents Simon breaking into the country bumpkins to sing, in parts. One of the most attractive works in the present collection is decidedly Mr. Etty's "History of Joan of Arc." It is divided into three compartments. In the first,

the heroine is seen finding the sword she dreamt of; in the second she is represented heading a sortie from Orleans; and in the third her death is represented. This picture is full of the richest colouring, and distinguished by great freedom of handling, but it wants the finish and careful drawing which mark the earlier works of the artist. We understand that it has been purchased for 2500 guineas. Mr. Mulready has a picture from the Vicar of Wakefield. Maclise has some compositions illustrative of portions of Moore's Irish Melodies; and also a more important work, representing "Noah's Sacrifice after the subsidence of the Flood." Turner exhibits his average number of intelligible compositions.

Edwin Landseer's picture of "Van Amburgh with his animals," is one of his cleverest productions.—It has been painted for the Duke of Wellington. Frieh has "An English Merrymaking, 100 years ago," and also a scene from the "Spectator," of the highest merit. It represents the humorous incident of Sir Roger de Coverley and his portrait. E. M. Ward, one of the newly elected associates, has a clever picture, called "The South Sea Bubble-scene in "Changealley in 1720;" and Count D'Orsay, a portrait of the late Viscount Canterbury, one of his best. The exhibition also contains Delaroche's picture of "Napoleon at Fontainbleau;" also a clever painting of an Old English Dance, by Goodal, has been purchased for £500, and some magnificent views by Roberts. In the Sculpture-room among the most important works are some figures and busts by Marshall, Bailly's statue of the late Sir N. Tindal, several fine busts by Behnes and Weeks, and a figure of Virginius denouncing Appius Claudius after killing his daughter, by M'Dowall, which is remarkable for the truth and strength of the ex-

By letters and papers from Dublin I learn that an exhibition of the best pictures in Ireland, has been opened for the benefit of the people of that unhappy country.

A portrait of Charles I. is now on exhibition in London, which purports to be by the Spanish painter Velasquez. It is a fine picture, but the Art-Union critics deny its originality. Without that great name it would probably bring 200 guineas, but with it perhaps 2000 guineas.—Sel.

## AGRICULTURAL.

ON BURYING MANURES DEEP .- I have a few acres of green sward to turn over this spring, and wish to add to the same a quantity of green manure. Shall said manure be placed at the top or bottom of the furrow slice, to turn to the most profitable account? Having, sir, asked a very important question to myself and to the public, I proceed, in answer to one of your correspondents of last week, to give my experience in the use of salt in the potato hill. In 1846, I planted two acres of potatoes, one half of the same I salted in the hill. In some hills I put a very small quantity of salt, say a teaspoonful; in others twice, three, four and five times that quantity. 1 marked said hills and rows, that I could discover the difference, if any, at different times during their growth and at digging time. But at no one time during the season could I ever discover the least difference in the growth, quantity or quality of the potatoes. Some few of the potatoes I found, on digging, in a decayed state; but no more in one hill than another, through the whole field, whether salted more or less, or not salted at all. Have tried the same experiment with lime, and found the result the same. Have no faith in the use of salt or lime, as a manure, in the potato hill, or in its use to prevent the potato rot.

Grafton, March 25th, 1847.

Farmers differ much as to the mode of applying barn manures. Some bury deep, and some slightly. We have tried various ways. We have turned in green manure under a deep sward furrow, and we never heard again from the said manure, so far as we could determine. We have, in broken, gravelly and sandy soils, succeeded well in burying manure under the greensward sod; but the manure was beaten pretty fine so as to mingle soon with the soil.

On the whole we are rather shy of burying manures deep. Theorists may be quite positive, but practical men have their doubts. We have usually succeeded better when we buried the manure but slightly, than when we turned a heavy furrow on it. Who knows certainly that manure is wasted in the air when it is but partially buried? Perhaps it may attract more rich matter from the air,

than it sends forth into it. Who knows why it is that the excrements of animals are beneficial to the soil, applied in any form?—Ploughman.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE POTATO. - Among the various substitutes which have been suggested in lieu of the potato, the Jerusalem artichoke (Helanthus tuberosus) seems to have been less prominently put forward than its numerous merits justify It is a fact well known to those who have attended to the cultivation of this vegetable, that it will flourish in a very poor soil. M. Liebig, in a work entitled 'Chemistry, in its application to Agriculture and Physiology," in speaking of the He-lianthus tuberosus, makes the following observation: "Farmers are well aware that they can be cultivated, without rotation, on the same soil, particularly when the herbs and straw or the ashes, are returned to the soil after reaping of the crop.

This vegetable is more hardy than the potato, and does not sustain any injury from the most intense frost. Its large leaves and stalks induce the supposition that it draws most of its nourishment from the atmosphere. According to Dr. Darwin, its seeds will not ripen in Great Britain, but it may be advantageously propagated like the potato. It can be eaten boiled or baked, and is either way a most excellent and nutritious article of food, and before the potato was known; it was held in high estimation. Thirty sets were planted last spring in common garden mould, on a space of twenty square yards; between the rows, cabbages were grown, and succeeded remarkably well; the produce of these thirty sets taken up this spring, in a state of perfect preservation, amounted to upwards of three bushels, heaped measure. An acre yielding in the same ratio, would produce upwards of 726 bushels.

Among the many advantages arising from the cultivation of this vegetable, Loudon remarks the following: "Planted in rows from east to west, the upright herb of the plant affords a salutary shade to such culinary vegetables as require it in the midsummer months, as lettuce, turnips, strawberries, &c." Its power of resisting the frost is equalled by the success with which it withstands the drought—two qualities alike useful in a Canadian climate.—Canada Paper.

#### POBTRY

#### The Needle.

What hast thou seen with thy shining eye, Thou Needle, so subtle and keen ?-"I have been in Paradise, stainless and fair, And fitted the apron of fig-leaves there, To the form of its fallen queen.

The mantles and wimples, the hoods and

That the belles of Judah wore, When their haughty mien, and their glance of fire

Enkindled the eloquent prophet's ire, I helped to fashion of yore.

The beaded belt of the Indian maid I have deck'd with as true a zeal As the gorgeous ruff of the knight of old, Or the monarch's mantle of purple and gold, Or the satrap's broid'd heel.

I have lent to beauty new power to reign, At bridal, and courtly hall, Or, wedded to fashion, have help'd to bind Those gossamer links, that the strongest

mind Have sometimes held in thrall.

I have drawn a drop, so round and red, From the finger small and white, Of the startled child, as she strove with care Her doll to deck with some gewgaw rare, But wept at my puncture bright.

I have gaxed on the mother's patient brow, As my utmost speed she plied, To shield from winter her children dear, And the knell of midnight smote her ear, While they slumber'd at her side.

I have heard in the hut of the pining poor, The shivering inmate's sigh, When faded the warmth of her last, faint

As slow, from her cold and clammy hand, She let me drop-to die! [Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

#### Washington.

When General Washington was young. About as large as I, He never would permit his tongue To tell a willful lie.

Once when he cut his father's tree, He owned it to his face, And then his father ardently Clasped him in his embrace.

He told his son it pleased him more, For him to own the truth, Than if his tree was bending o'er With gold and silver fruit.

Then like this brave and noble boy Whose virtues brightly shone, If I my father's tree destroy The truth I'll surely own. Stu. and Young Tutor.

#### ENIGMA-No. 47.

(For the Young Student of Mineralogy.) I am composed of 31 letters.

My 25, 12, 6, 28, is a metal of great use. My 27, 20, 15, 3, 11, 12, 29, 8, is a variety of Feldspar.

My 10, 22, 8, 9, is one of the most common minerals.

My 20, 4, 27, 31, 14, 28, 20, is a precious stone.

My 13, 31, 21, 12, 11, 3, 20, is another precious stone.

My 23, 9, 2, 28, 26, is a mineral of the Quartz species.

My 31, 17, 30, 28, 24, 8, 2, 28, 31, 13, 27, 3, is a species of Asbestos.

My 6, 18, 29, 20, 13, 17, 23, 26, 4, 28, is a species of useful metal.

My 1, 27, 3, 24, is a mineral often eaten. My 14, 6, 3, 25, 26, 13, is a species of Limestone.

My 19, 20, 6, 10, 12, 8, 16, 21, is a massive or crystaline variety of Quartz.

My 30, 12, 8, 28, 4, 30, 31, is a rare dark

grey metal.

My 16, 24, 12, 14, 28, 26, 26, 28, 28, is a white earthy mineral.

My 5, 21, 3, 21, 1, 24, 4, 28, 13, is a spe-

cies of the above.

My 13, 30, 5, 3, 27, 1, 13, is a brittle light green mineral.

My 11, 18, 2, 28, 4, 24, 13, is a rare crystaline mineral.

My 26, 12, 21, 31, 22, 9, 19, 24, 21, is a mineral of a silky lustre.

My 26, 11, 3, 5, is an unctuous earthy mi-

neral.

My whole is a species of one of the Native Metals. MARTIN F. TUTUILER, JR.

Solution of Enigma, No. 46, p. 560.—For-rest, Foersh, Jussieu, Josephine, Heister, Pe-ter, Tippoo, Pope, Johnson, Pitt, Foote, Spenser, Jefferson, Hooper, Arne, Sue, Stone, Poe, Turenne, Prrter, Hood, John, Pius, De, Thou, Prior, Fust.—Joseph Pitton De Tournefort. M. F. T.

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